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本书主编：范存智

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英语



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丛书编写说明

《3+X 高考导练》丛书连续出版四年来,以其导向明确、预测准确,内容新鲜,题型完备,信息量足,实用高效等特点,而深受广大师生喜爱,已逐渐为广大学子心目中的品牌教辅。该书系依托本丛书权威的作者队伍,力邀全国各地名校一线精英,针对 3+X 高考改革的考试要求,结合 2003 年全国高考、北京高考、广东高考等试题特点,注重知识的应用和创新,增大应用型能力型题的比重,重点把握 2004 年高考的命题趋向,吸纳最新科研成果,重新设置练习,继续推出《3+X 高考导练》(二轮复习)的最新修订版。

四年来,虽然该丛书的销量逐年递增,虽然好评如潮,虽然该丛书拥有知名学者及一线精英,虽然有众多朋友的细心呵护和殷殷鼓励,但是,我们断未敢掉以轻心,众编者治学严谨依旧,每年都对该丛书做大幅度调整,紧密结合高考动态,有的放矢,力求托出一个全新的导练模式,只有如此,才是对四年来给予我们关注和厚爱的广大朋友的真诚回报。

二轮复习的精髓在于针对性强、态势高、信息灵、综合性好、应用性强,是继一轮复习的面面俱到之后的重点突击,是入木三分,绝不隔靴搔痒,是正确引导,积极强化,对热点、重点、难点问题探究性学习,准确到位。基于此,我们继续将“高考”“导练”到底,一定要“导”正,“练”好。

该丛书在编写思路,首先注重了应用和创新,不强调题目的死难,而追求创意的灵活,精选精设训练重点,相对一轮显现梯度的同时,更强调综合应用,为减轻学生的心理负担,我们对大部分练习均辅以精当引导和点拨,配以详尽答案。

其次,在选题上注重了生疏和新颖,杜绝偏题、怪题,以激发考生的兴趣,理科题目多跟生产实践相结合,文科题目洋溢着鲜明的时代气息,使考生经过此轮复习后,能学有所用,且饶有趣味。

第三,各科在编写布局上可谓大开大合,集各科精英十几年、数十年教学之积淀,展各门主编送考讲学几多春秋匠心之独运,打破一轮复习面面俱到之常规,从高考应试角度对知识能力点进行板式拆装、重新组合,使学生感到这一块正是所需,让老师感到这一块正是所取,有时敷以重彩,有时又一笔带过,意在使人感到切入到位,导练有力,愿这种体制一缕春风,是一场春雨。

在编写体制上,本丛书设有:“命题导向”,把握《考试说明》,预测 2004 年高考;“重点·难点·热点”,完成目标认证,做到有的放矢;“考题分析”,立足于 2003 年试题,导引 2004 年高考;“复习提示”言简意赅、一语中的;“针对训练”,目的性强,训练有方,训练有度。

尽管我们做了许许多多,尽管我们也有为自己为同行的大胆创新、工于提炼而大声喝彩的时候,但在此时刻,新书付梓在即,我们心里更加惴惴惶恐,……。只有您——尊敬的读者朋友们才是我们真正的老师,真心地希望您多提宝贵意见,衷心地谢谢您。

编者

2003 年 12 月

前言

“高考怎样考,咱就怎样练”。这是一句行家老话,大家都在接受高考指挥棒的指挥。要说第一轮总复习是为了夯实基础的话,那么第二轮复习的关键是进行专题训练。含听力的新 NMET 试题包括听力、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达六种题型。每一种题型的试题都有其命题特点和规律,许多文章和教辅书都不同程度地对高考试题进行过分析介绍,但均未能在有针对性的组织训练上下多大功夫。本书的编写正是力图填充这一空白。

本书通过对最新高考试题,尤其是 NMET2003 试题的分析,揭示了高考英语试题的命题主旨和命题规律,编写了有针对性的训练题,直击高考考点,进行有目标有效果省时省力的操练,消除题海战术给备考师生带来的困惑和疲劳。

新高考试题对高中英语教学和备考复习有了更高的要求,它强调交际、突出教学大纲规定的听、说、读、写的教学原则,在淡化语法,注重能力考查方面有了新的发展,试题更多地倾向于语言的运用情景和语篇整体思维。每一种题型均从不同的侧面灌输了这种命题指导思想,每一种题型都从不同的角度考查考生的这种语言运用能力。听力题从四个方面命题:理解主旨、要义、获取事实的具体信息;对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系作出简单的推断;理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。单项填空题在考查语言知识的同时较多的侧重语言的交际运用、词语辨析和表达方式。完形填空题是高层次的语言知识运用题,正确选项的选取依赖于考生对语篇的整体理解和词语的交际运用,解题时离不开对上下文的理解和背景,离不开对依据情景所进行的推理判断。近年阅读理解题的语言文字量逐年增多,语篇构思复杂,语句难度加大,深层次理解试题增多,是备考复习必须认真对待的题型,阅读理解题的分析和训练在本书中占有相当大的比例。短文改错题以考查考生在语言表述过程中的常见错误为命题点,解此题应注意把握三项原则:一致性原则,句法结构正确原则和行文逻辑正确原则。为了有针对性地训练学生的书面表达能力,本书对高考涉及到的几种文体的写作要求和写作方法进行了深入的讲解并配有适量的练习。

作者在编写过程中,对考生的备考实际进行了深入的研究,练习题不偏不怪,难度与高考一致。由于编写时间紧,书中难免有差错和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

2003 年 12 月于北京



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第一部分 听力



命题趋向

1. 高考英语听力试题命题的依据和要求

依据新的《全日制高级中学英语学科课程标准》中对听力的二级目标要求,考生应能听懂英美人士的录音材料,能听懂所学语言范围内用正常语速谈论日常生活的内容,能听懂没有生词、题材熟悉、难度略低于所学材料的语段,语速为每分钟110~120个词,听一遍能理解大意,听二至三遍能了解其中重要的细节,理解正确率要求达到70%。《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语学科考试说明》明确了听力测试主要测试考生理解口头英语的能力;对特定情景中的对话或独白的整体输入和理解,有效信息的输入和准确的理解,以及同时存贮和加工多条信息的能力。要求学生应能听懂有关日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、传说、时事报道、人物、科普知识等简短对话和独白。掌握所听材料的主旨和大意,以及用于说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既能理解具体的事实和表层的意思,也能初步理解深层的含义,并能根据所给材料进行简单的推理,如推测对话的时间、地点、场合及说话人的身份、关系、态度等。

【例】(NMET2002,第9段材料)

M: What does our program look like for tomorrow?

W: Let's see. A meeting with Bill Lyons at ten in the morning and all the paper work is ready. Then a trip to the National lab at 3 p. m. and at 7 in the evening we'll be having dinner with Mr Cooper, manager of L. G. Company.

M: Another busy day but please don't plan anything for Saturday. I'm going to watch a football match with my family.

Q: What do we know about the woman?

- A. She's the man's wife.
- B. She's a business manager.
- C. She's a company secretary.

【分析】本题为一名男士向一名女士询问明天的安排情况。由女士的回答可知,所安排的事务为公务。且男士说周六要和家人看足球赛可知女士不是他的妻子。从男士说话的口气上看她应是他的秘书。故选C。

2. 高考英语听力测试的几个特点

(1) 语体特点:听力测试是考查考生理解口头语言能力的

测试,材料内容多以口语体形式出现,口头语言不同于书面语言,由于听不能像读一样可以反复,而且速度较快。因此,它的结构不像书面语那么严谨,而是句子短,重复率高,冗余信息多。此外,诸如:you know, listen, well, I mean, you see等在书面语中避免出现的词语,在口语中经常使用。因此,听力测试材料比阅读材料容易,基本没有超纲词汇,但会出现陌生人名或地名。注重提供真实的语言环境。尽管根据所选题材、内容、说话者身份、以及谈话对象不同,语体有正式、非正式和一般之分,但取材尽量趋于口语化。

(2) 语速特点:近年来听力部分的朗读速度约为每分钟45~48个单词,语速较快,高于或相当于高中英语教学大纲中规定的语速。对话部分由一男一女朗读,谈话双方的声音特点明显不同,身份明确,语速适中;独白部分两遍,男声一遍,女声一遍。考生实际的听力理解时间一般控制为20分钟左右。

(3) 语音特点:要听懂别人讲话,尤其是英美人士讲话,仅仅掌握一些语音知识是不够的,因为在英语连贯发音过程中,单词的发音常常发生变化,如同化、连读、弱读、略读、失去爆破等。当然,所有这些语音的变化都是自然的,而非人为的,了解这方面的知识,对听力理解是非常必要的。注意区别易混音素,提高辨音能力,搞清楚单词的正确读音,如:thirty/thirteen, fourteen/forty。由于读音相同或相似,在书面阅读中不构成任何困难,但在听的时候就非常容易出错。还有,在对话中还可以通过声音的轻重和语调的变化帮助传达信息。在高考英语的考试说明中并没有对听力部分的语音做出任何规定,但是语言学习一定要体现出其真实性、交际性和实用性。如2002年首次采用了美音。所以,以后的听力部分还可能会出现澳大利亚式英语发音,甚至还会有背景音。

(4) 内容特点:来源于生活,体现生活,和我们日常生活有密切联系。听力语言材料的内容主要涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、时事和科普常识等方面。常见的日常生活的话题有:问候、邀请、看病、约会、购物、通知、问路、打电话、谈论天气、询问时间、自然灾害、新闻报道等内容。听力语言材料的长度适宜,既有足够的信息量供试题设计问题,又不会给考生增加记忆负担,最长的一段语言材料只有150个词左右,即使最短的对话也创设了一个较明确的语境。

3. 历届高考听力测试分析

分析历届高考听力题可以更好地备考,经分析发现历届

高考听力题体现了《考试说明》规定的几个要求。其中要求考生理解事实细节的题目占到了一半左右,考查主旨、深层含义及推理的题目各年比例相当,说明高考英语听力测试考查考生理解能力的层次是稳定的。总体来看,NMET 听力语速越来越快,难度也越来越大,英语的实用性和交际性体现得较为明显,设问的重点放在 what, where, who, why 等主要事实上。如 2003 年高考英语听力以 what 设题考查的就有 15 题,占总数的 75%。此外,where 与 why 共 3 题,可见听力题的设题以稳妥推进为主导。听力题的命题风格为对话和独白尽可能放在现实的不完全相同的情景中来体现不同的交际场景。同时必须是合适的交际行为和交际目的。

反观听力测试对教学的导向,值得一提的是我们给予学生听说的机会并不多,更多的是“提供”读背的“机会”。同时需要注意的是听力测试的力度将在近几年不断地加强,甚至会在语速上以及生活化方面注入新意。

考题分析

1. 对话

高考听力试题中对话部分是在一男一女之间进行的,对话内容构成了一个具体的场景,针对对话的问题已在试卷上与三个选项一同给出,答案就在三个备选项之中。

每段对话较短,录音只放一遍;相对于每道题来讲,每段对话录音停后停十秒钟;这种时间分配和录音放的遍数就做做题技巧而言非常重要,我们将在做题技巧部分详加论述。

由以上描述的出题形式,我们可以看出,对话具有不可逆性和不可预知性。

为了让考生能够更好的掌握英语听力对话的要诀,迅速发现命题者的考点所在,从而有的放矢地去捕捉所需信息,我们根据对话的主要交际功能将其分成九个专题逐一介绍高考英语听力对话的命题特点和做答案方法,并进行专项训练。

(1) 判断身份与职业

要求考生判断人物身份和人物之间关系是 NMET 听力试题重要内容之一,这种试题往往要求考生根据听力内容中所提供的人物言论和行动,结合生活常识判断人物身份,同时要求考生根据听力内容中所提供的人物相互间的活动交往及语言交流,结合生活常识判断出人物之间的关系。如听到“Dear teacher”就可判断出人物之间为师生关系;听到“My dear”就可判断出人物之间为夫妻或母子/女、父子/女关系;听到“What’s wrong with you?”“Nothing serious.”和“Take this medicine.”就可判断出人物之间为医患关系;听到“fare”和“Taxi”就可判断出人物之间为司机与乘客关系;听到“renew”和“library”就可判断出人物之间为图书管理员与读者关系;听到“Can I help you?”和“What can I do for you?”等句子,就可判断出人物之间为服务员与顾客关系。

做此类题时,首先快速浏览问题和选择项,预测对话的内容是与人物的职业、身份有关,还是与对话者的关系有关,迅速回想与其相关的场景与词语,使其处于“激活”状态,然后集中注意力捕捉能够表明人物职业或关系的关键词或套话,以便快速作出判断。“激活”的目的,在于提高反应速度,

用大脑中的已知去判断录音中的未知,变被动为主动。

【例 1】

What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Shop assistant and customer.
- C. Doctor and patient.

录音稿:

W: Have you found anything wrong with my lungs?

M: I'm still checking. I'll have to let you know the result next week.

精析 做该题时,快速浏览问题和选项后可看出该题考人物关系,且必是这三种可能性之一。此时应快速回想与这三类人物有关的场景和词语,即“激活”大脑中的相关“内存”。这样当对话出现类似的词语时,才能反应,将关键词语捕捉住,并以此作出正确判断。与 husband and wife 相关的多为家庭生活场景,常出现的词语可以是 dear, darling, sweetheart, my love, cook, picnic, TV, dinner 等;shop assistant and customer 相关的常见词语可以是 size, color, try on, price tag, discount 等,常见的套话可以是 Can I help you? What size do you wear? Is that cash charge? 等;与 doctor and patient 相关的常见词语和套话有 trouble, check, pain, sore, fever, heart, stomach, lungs, blood test, prescription, light diet, what seems to be the trouble? when did it start? open your mouth, please 等等。当听到录音中 anything wrong with my lungs, checking, result 等词语时可判断出人物关系是医生与病人。在做此题时如果大脑没有进行“预热”,则反应较慢,判断起来会较困难,其原因在于 lungs 一词学生可能不很熟悉,一时反应不过来,仅凭 anything wrong with..., checking, result, next week 等词语,把人物关系理解成 shop assistant and customer 也未尝不可。听力考试的特点是时间短,需要反应迅速,反应速度对做题的正确率有很大影响。因此大脑的“激活”、“预热”,有利于提高反应速度。

答案 C

【例 2】

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient.
- B. Classmates.
- C. Teacher and student.

录音稿:

M: You were absent from class yesterday, Sandy. Where were you?

W: I couldn't come, Mr Hurt. I hurt my foot and my mother took me to the doctor's.

精析 例句中第一人说 you were absent from class,这便告诉我们,对话情景是学校。仅此一点,我们就可以排除 A 选项。听音时我们注意到第二人称呼第一人为 Mr Hurt,如此称呼不可能用于同学之间,由此可以确定二人为师生关系。听力考查问到职业和关系时需要考生根据场景和讲话者的语气及态度判断,此时关键词十分重要。材料中出现

term exam 就可能有 professor 出现,或者人物间有 teacher student 的关系;对话中提到 buy, change 就应该有 sales-man 或 salesgirl。夫妻对话会用 dear, 父母对孩子说话可能会有 listen 等词。

答案 C

(2) 听数字和数量

在高考听力理解测试中,数字与计算属于十分常见的题型,话题大多涉及以下几个方面:

①基数词、序数词、分数、百分数

②价格、比例

③年代、日期、时刻

④路程、距离

⑤具体的编号数,如:街道、楼层、房间及电话号码等

做这类题时常须进行数字的加减乘除或时间的提前与推后等计算。涉及数字计算的听力题大致可分为三类:加减法计算、乘除法计算及混合计算。其共同特点是计算较简单,一般不会超出口算和心算的范围。

这类听力题主要考学生对数字的辨音能力和区分易混淆数字的能力。英语中有一些读音相近的数字,如表示“十几”和“几十”的数字像 13 与 30,14 与 40,15 与 50,16 与 60,17 与 70,18 与 80,19 与 90 等。在序数词中 first、third 与 fourth 三个词容易搞混。考生平时应多听一些包含数字的录音进行辨音练习,并建立对数字的快速反应能力。区分易混淆数字主要是指区分较长的如电话号码、门牌号等三五位以上的数字。做这类题时先浏览选项,若几个数字只在一两位上有区别,如 653713、657313、563713,则通过预测就可发现听完录音的前四位数字答案就已出来了,无需将全部数字听完。如果三个选项的数字之间相似性不大,则最好先做简要的笔记,然后再做判断。

做这类题的要领还是先做预测,带着目的去听,注意听清楚数字,听明白各数字之间的关系,在听的过程中做简要笔记,并依笔记去区分或计算。计算的速度也很关键。这类题的特点是,学生听到什么就选什么则往往做错。学生通过平日的练习,要掌握常见的表示数字关系的常用词汇和表达法,如:more, less, increase, decrease, save, lose, gain, add, twice, double, one third, three times as... as, twice the ... of, to increase by...等;

另外,考生还必须掌握各种形式数字的读法,如分数、百分数、小数以及时间、年鉴的表达等:

37: thirty-seven

215: two hundred and fifteen

1,668: one thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight

44,935,287: forty-four million, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven

1/2: a half

1/3: one third

1/4: a quarter one fourth

47%: forty seven percent

75.89: seventy-five point eight nine

12:30: twelve thirty/half past twelve

9:45: nine forty-five/a quarter to ten

231 B. C.: two-three-one B. C.

以上关于数字与数量方面的讨论并不能概括所有的情况,考生在平时的训练中可以根据这些方法举一反三,多听多练,逐步掌握这种题型的应试技巧。

【例 1】

When did the plane leave?

A. 2:05. B. 1:55. C. 1:45.

录音稿:

M: The plane for New York left 20 minutes ago.

W: That's right. It's already 2:05.

精析 考题的中心词是 when...leave, 对话中的两个时间信息是 20 分钟和 2:05, 它们的关系是用 ago 连接起来, 指 2:05 以前 20 分钟。用减法可以算出 1:45 这个时间, 即飞机起飞的时间, 有些数字计算型题目中出现的数字则复杂得多, 考生不仅要听清、记下正确的数字, 还要做一些简单的运算才可以得出答案。

答案 C

【例 2】

When is the airplane now expected to arrive?

A. At 6 p. m. B. At 6:30 p. m. C. At 7:30 p. m.

录音稿:

W: Can you tell me what time Flight 511 arrives?

M: Yes, it was scheduled to arrive at 6 p. m., but has been delayed for one hour and a half.

精析 在浏览这道题的问题时应注意其中的关键词“now expected”, 该词显示时间曾有变化, 这样在听录音时要注意前后两个不同的时间, 分别记下来。录音里的关键词是“delayed”, 学生若平时注意训练, 对该词熟悉, 就能反映迅速, 很快想出答案。如果学生对“delayed”一词不熟悉, 通过注意动词时态“was”和“has been”, 也可进行推断, 与 6 p. m. 相差一个半小时的只能是选项 C。这种推断不是盲目乱猜, 而是基于对英语时态较把握好把握基础之上的逻辑推断, 也是学生语言水平的一种显示。

答案 C

【例 3】

How much money does the man have?

A. 15 dollars. B. 20 dollars. C. 5 dollars.

录音稿:

M: The radio costs \$20, but I only have \$15.

W: I have \$5. Would you like to borrow it?

精析 在对话中男的说得清楚, 他只有 15 美元。

答案 A

(3) 确定地点与位置

NMET 听力试题也偏重于对事件发生的地点进行考查, 这种试题往往要求考生根据听力内容所提供的信息, 尤其是某些关键词的含义, 结合生活常识进行逻辑判断, 从而准确推断事件发生的地点。

涉及地点的关键词常为表示职业或事物的名词和表示动作的一些动词。涉及地点的对话可分成三类: 一是对话双

3

3

+

X

高

考

导

练

方在同一地点,二是对话双方在或去不同的地点,三是对话双方中的一方去了多个地方。第一类情况较简单,抓住关键词语即可解决问题。第二类情况容易将地点记混,简要的笔记有利于分清事实。第三类情况既要做简要笔记,又要注意判断说话人的现在所在地。

考生要通过对话的具体情节和背景判断对话发生的地点。对特定的场景用语和关键词要熟悉,如餐馆(restaurant)用语: menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, sandwich, soup, dish, beer, soft drink 等;宾馆(hotel)用语: luggage, single room, double room, room number 等;医院(hospital)用语: take medicine, temperature, pill, headache, fever, blood pressure 等;邮局(post office)用语: mail, deliver, stamp, envelope, telegram 等;机场(airport)用语: flight, take off, land, luggage 等;火车站(railway station)用语: round trip, single trip, sleeper 等;商店(store)用语: on sale, size, colour, price, change(零钱)等;学校(school)用语: professor, exam, course, dining hall, playground 等;图书馆(library)用语: librarian, renew 等。

【例1】

Which country did the man's wife visit last?

A. Malaysia. B. Korea. C. Japan.

录音稿:

W: Why didn't your wife come here together with you for dinner yesterday?

M: Oh, she was just back home from Korea yesterday and was too tired to come. She also visited Japan, Singapore and Malaysia.

精析 这一题的对话中,男方列举了他妻子去过的四个国家,录音中最后提到的国名是 Malaysia。但是,问题问的是女士出游的最后那个国家,这与男子列举的国家顺序并不一致。关键信息是: She was just back from Korea yesterday, 那么,最后一站一定是 Korea。

解答这类地点与方位的题目,考生千万不能仅凭某句录音中获得的孤立词语来推断,而是应该把注意力放在对话录音的重要信息词语上。另外,考生还必须掌握一些常用的表示方位的词语和与方向有关的表达方式。做某些复杂的地点与位置方面的题目时,要在脑海中进行积极的形象思维,还可以边听边画草图帮助理解。

答案 B

【例2】

Where is the woman?

A. At a shoe store.

B. At a tailor's.

C. In a club.

录音稿:

M: The color of the shoes is in fashion these days. You can try size 7.

W: Size 7 is too small for me.

精析 从问题和选项可看出该对话属于第一或第二种情况,即对话双方在同一地点或不同地点。若是第三种情

况的话,问题中应加入一些限制性词语,如: now, first, before...等,问题就变成 where is the woman now? 或 where did the woman go first? 或 where did the woman go before she...等。这样思考的目的是缩小思考的范围。从选项可看出只有三种可能的地点。从 shoe store 一词可联想起来 size, style, color, wear, fit, try on 等词;从 tailor's 可联想起 measure, size, fit, try on 等词;从 club 可联想与餐饮、娱乐、健身等相关的词语。当听到 shoes, size 7 两词时,可判断地点是鞋店,而不是裁缝店,因为裁缝店不涉及鞋的尺寸,且服装也是量体定做,没有固定的号码。

答案 A

【例3】

Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. In a market.

B. In a kitchen.

C. In a restaurant.

录音稿:

W: We have very good baked chicken on special price today.

M: No, thank you. Just bring me a cup of coffee, please.

精析 这里的关键词语是 price 和 bring... a cup of coffee。由 price 我们可以排除 B 项,由 bring... a cup of coffee 我们可以推断 C 是最佳答案。

(4) 比较关系

在涉及比较的对话中,一般比较的是人物的年龄、身高、兴趣爱好及事物的各种性质,可以是人与人、物与物之间的比较,也可以是某人或某物在不同时间或地点的比较。

从语言上看,此类对话中多含形容词或副词的同级、比较级或最高级形式,还有像“used to”, “as expected”等结构。学生在平时的学习中要注意积累表示比较的结构及其相关用法。

高考英语听力经常出现比较关系的试题。

此类听力试题通常使用类比表达词语:

A: 等同比较,用 as... as..., 或 so... as... 结构。

B: 不等比较,通常用 than 来表达。

C: 最高级: 形容词、副词的最高级形式

比较级 + than + any other

nothing (nobody, no one) + 谓语句 + 比较级 + than

这类听力试题的问题及选项中也常会出现像上面这种结构,只要考生在听对话录音之前浏览问题和选项就可以知道这是比较关系的题目。

【例1】

Who does the woman consider the least famous?

A. Davis. B. Peterson. C. Johnson.

录音稿:

M: Johnson is a very well-known artist and Davis is famous, too.

W: Do you think so? And in my opinion, Peterson is the last one I'd regard as famous.

精析 从该题的问题和选项可预测出该对话涉及最高级和几个不同的人。该题的难点是“the last one I'd regard as

famous”这一表达法,其中“the last…”常含贬义,意为“最不……”,而非显示排名顺序,应引起注意。

答案 B

【例2】

Who is the tallest?

A. Bill. B. Fred. C. Paul.

录音稿:

M: Among the boys, who is the tallest one?

W: Bill is shorter than Jack and Fred, who both shorter than Paul.

精析 本题中四个人物的比较,选择出最高者。女方在陈述中采用A与B、C比较,以及A、B、C与D连续比较的方法。我们在听录音时,边听边做记录,如:B<J, F<P, 谁高谁低可以一目了然。

答案 C

【例3】

Why does the woman complain?

A. Petrol will be more expensive in the future.

B. Petrol was more expensive in the past.

C. The car burned less than it does now.

录音稿:

M: Gas used to be less expensive than it is now. Our car burns so much I'm really worried about it.

W: It will be more expensive next year.

精析 浏览问题和选项后可看出该题与汽车和油价有关。选项中有:“more expensive”, “less than”, “in the future”, “in the past”和“now”等词语,说明对话涉及比较,且与时间上的对比有关。在听录音时要注意比较关系,做笔记时可简记为:

M: <exp...now W: >exp...next year

该题的一个难点是对话中用的词是“gas”,选项里的是“petrol”,学生若注意平时积累同义词,再加上听前预测,这组词就不会造成理解困难。另一难点是“used to”这一短语,选项中与之相对应的变成了in the past。学生在浏览预测时应对“in the future”, “in the past”和“now”等词语提高警惕,快速回想与之同义或近义的词语,这样才能在与选项不同的词语或表达法出现时,快速做出反应。

答案 A

(5) 替换

在替换类型的听力题里,针对对话的问题或三个选项中的一项与对话中的某一部分意思相同或接近,但不是以原话出现,而是以其他的表达方式来代替或解释对话中的内容。替代的部分可以是词,也可以是短语或句子,但无论哪类替代,其所表达的意思都是相同或相近的。

这类听力题从问题或选项上看不出明显的特征,这就给预测带来一定的困难。这类题检验的是学生的语言灵活运用能力,即学生是否知道一个意思可以用不同的表达方式来陈述。例如,与visit同义或近义的词语或短语有:call, call in, call on, drop by, drop in, drop in on sb, stop by, stop in等多种表达法;与forget同义的短语是slip one's mind;与

buy同义或近义词的是get, pick up, purchase, shop等。

许多学生往往对孤立的词或短语较熟悉,但缺乏把其同义或近义的词或短语联系起来的能力。其结果,换了一种说法,学生就出现理解障碍了。避免出现这类问题的办法是,学生应在平时的英语学习中注意积累同义词、近义词及同义近义的各种表达法,将新学的词语与已学过的词语融会贯通,用联系的方法而非孤立的方法学习语言,这样才能较快、较好地提高语言能力。

【例1】

What can you learn from the dialogue?

A. Dan was defeated at tennis the other day.

B. I was beaten at tennis a few days ago.

C. I won the tennis game the other day.

录音稿:

W: Did you win the tennis game the other day?

M: No. Dan defeated me.

精析 被动语态和主动语态的转换是同义句理解题型中常使用的方法。在录音中用了主动语态:Dan defeated me,而在试题的选项中却运用了被动语态。故答案为B。

答案 B

【例2】

Why is Mary angry today?

A. Because her friend Jack fell down.

B. Because she carried her boxes.

C. Because Jack refused to help her.

录音稿:

W: Mary is so angry today. What happened?

M: That's because her friend Jack turned her down when she asked him to help her carry her boxes.

精析 该题的问题和选项表明应将重点放在事件或动作的原因上,因此要多注意名词和动词,学生若能在录音中捕捉到turned her down这一短语,并知道它与refused意思相同,则答案很容易就选出来了。但是如果学生没有听清这个短语或不明白该短语的意思,则从句子结构角度分析,由when引导的从句不是说话者想要表达的中心内容,所以选项B的可能性不大。选项A的意思从逻辑角度分析可能性也不大,因为对话内容显然涉及两人,而非杰克一人。选项C中refuse与问题中的angry都是带有否定色彩的词,即表达的都是不好的事,且选项C涉及到两人,从逻辑上讲意思说得通,可能性较大。这样的推测不是盲目乱猜,而是基于词汇、语法、逻辑基础之上的合理推断,是学生综合能力的反映。

事实上,在现实生活中,人们常常靠推测,而非将字字听准,来进行沟通,其原因在于人们是在综合了各方面信息基础之上进行的推测,有其合理性因素在内。做听力题尤其切忌一词听不清就被卡住,而忽视了许多能帮助理解的信息。合理的“猜”对语言学习反而有利。

答案 C

【例3】

What does the man mean?

- A. The milk has gone bad.
B. The milk smells sweet.
C. The milk is very popular.

录音稿:

W: What do you think of the milk?

M: It's giving off a terrible smell.

精析 这道题运用了同义句型。男的说牛奶发出难闻的气味,意味着牛奶变坏了。所以答案为 A。

答案 A

(6) 推理判断题

涉及推理判断的题既含单项推理判断的题,如前几部分中所分析的,又含综合推理判断题。在后者的对话中找不到直接的明确的答案,必须通过逻辑推理来进行判断。做综合推理判断题的关键是要注重对对话整体意义的理解,而不是一些简单细节的记忆。

推断类题目是听力考试中难度较大的题目,这类题目往往在谈话或独白中没有直接提到,需要考生根据听到的内容进行推理、判断,辨别说话人的意思、暗示、态度、要求等,然后选出正确答案。

常见的主要提问形式如下:

- ① What do we learn from the conversation?
- ② What does the conversation tell us?
- ③ Why can't the woman find the book?
- ④ What is the man doing?
- ⑤ What will the weather be like?
- ⑥ What's their opinion of Linda's brother?
- ⑦ What does the man mean?
- ⑧ What can we conclude from the man's reply?
- ⑨ What happened to the woman?
- ⑩ What was the consequence of the accident?

【例 1】

What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. Any salad will be fine for the man.
B. He prefers a different kind of salad.
C. He does not like to order salad.

录音稿:

W: Which salad would you like to order?

M: It makes no difference to me.

精析 该题的问题显示学生需进行推理。在许多情况下,对话中的后者的回答很重要,常包含推理所依据的重要信息,学生需加以注意。

答案 A

【例 2】

What can we conclude from the man's reply?

- A. He wants to have more sleep.
B. His wife doesn't sleep well.
C. He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.

录音稿:

W: Look here, darling. The paper says people tend to feel unwell if they sleep less than six hours a day.

M: That may be true for you, but it certainly isn't true for me.

精析 对话双方的话要联系起来理解。女士讲,睡眠少于 6 小时,人会感到不舒服。而男士讲,也许适合你,但不适合我。言外之意就是睡眠不足 6 小时,我不会感到不舒服。也就是男士比女士睡眠时间短。可排除 A 他想多一些睡眠时间。B 项对话中未提到。C 项女士睡眠时间多于男士。根据对话句意,可以得出,对话中的女士和男士指的是具体的人物,所以 C 为最佳选择。逻辑推理题的题量在小对话部分占相当大的比例,它涉及面广,提问的形式多种多样。考生只有掌握好应试技巧,才能对推理题目进行正确的判断、合理的推测,真正把该题型的分数拿到手。这类题的难度比较大,是因为这类题的提问角度必然意味着发生替换,意味着从对话原文到字面答案要绕很多圈子。只有考生真正听懂了对话的意思,理清思路才能做出正确选择。

答案 C

【例 3】

What does the man mean?

- A. He had already prepared for the exam.
B. He didn't need to prepare for the exam.
C. He couldn't prepare for the exam.

录音稿:

W: Did you prepare for the final exam?

M: I lent my notes to Bill and he promised to return it to me tomorrow.

精析 从问题中的“mean”一词可预测该对话涉及逻辑推理,这就要求学生不仅要把握语言,还要运用常识去推测对话中的言外之意。

答案 C

(7) 态度

针对方式和态度的听力问题常由“how”或“what”引导。若选项中有“by...”引导的短语则可判断是针对方式的;若选项为表示态度的形容词如:interested, indifferent, sympathetic, curious, critical;或表示情感的形容词如:sad, excited, satisfied, puzzled, nervous等则可判断是针对态度或情感的。当然选项还可能以副词或短语甚至句子形式出现。态度或情感一般涉及:热情、冷漠、同意、反对、同情、不满、好奇、惊异、悲伤、兴奋、幸福、困惑、紧张等。

针对方式的题一般在对话中能找到线索,较易判断;而针对态度或情感的题目相对较难,要通过捕捉说话人的语调、重音、措词乃至是否沉默片刻、沉默的时间长短,所说句子的长短等非言语信号(nonverbal signals)来判断。也就是说,说话人说了什么和怎么说的,都是做出判断的依据。

这类试题,要求考生根据对话双方对某人某事的表述方式和措辞,判断他们的情感、态度以及对该事的看法、评价。这类题目的选项答案没有固定的格式,考生不容易看出来,只有听懂录音内容细节,才能正确回答。而这一类问题的设问也千变万化,从多角度提出。

【例 1】

What is the woman's attitude towards the film?

A. Disappointed. B. Interested. C. Indifferent.

录音稿:

M: What do you think of this film?

W: Well, the story is OK, but the acting is just so-so.

精析 该题浏览之后可看出是针对态度的题,通过捕捉对话中的关键词如:“OK”和“just so-so”可推断出说话人的态度。在这里要注意的是,“OK”一词在中西不同文化里的用法差异。在中国文化里,“OK”很多时候含褒义;而在西方,许多情况下该词含贬义,即“还可以,但不很好”之意。这就提醒学生在学习英语时,不要把语言学习与文化了解割裂开来,以免引起误解。

答案 A

【例 2】

How does the man feel about the woman's remark?

A. He gets angry to hear that.

B. He's disappointed to hear the remark.

C. He's rather happy to hear so.

录音稿:

W: You don't look a day over forty.

M: Really? In fact, I'm fifty-one.

精析 一个五十多岁的老人听人讲自己看上去只有四十岁的样子,反应自然是非常高兴。所以选项 C 为正确答案。做这类题目时要注意反应行为的合情合理性。人们在日常的工作、学习和生活当中对于某人某事的反应和态度是一致的,反应好态度自然就积极热情,反之则必然消极冷淡。考生在解答这一类试题时,可以从说话人的语音、语调的变化入手,辨别其态度。同时,我们还可以根据与态度和反应有关的词语,确认正确的答案。

答案 C

【例 3】

What does the man think about Smith?

A. Smith is angry.

B. Smith is happy.

C. Smith is disappointed.

录音稿:

M: Is Smith angry?

W: I don't think so. If he were, he'd tell us.

精析 本例句中,问题是对男方的看法设问,听录音时要特别注意男方说的话,既然男人问“Is Smith angry?”,说明他估计到 Smith 可能生气了。所以 A 选项为正确答案。说话人的语音、语调往往表明了其对某人某事的态度和评价。

答案 A

(8) 建议和请求

请求和建议这类问题有如下特点:

①对话的一方提出请求,另一方表示愿意提供或拒绝帮助,或提出建议。

②一方提出建议,或表示愿意提供帮助,另一方表示感谢、接受或拒绝。

要做好这一类型的试题,关键是要辨别清楚对话中的请求或建议的句子,此类题型常见的交际功能语句有:

Would you please...

Would you like me to...

Please...

Could you please...

Don't...please.

Let's...

Shall I (we)...

May I...

Why not...

How about...

What about...

You'd better (not) do...

【例 1】

What does the man suggest?

A. He suggests that the woman fix the washer herself.

B. He suggests that the woman call John to help her.

C. He suggests that the woman make a phone call.

录音稿:

W: My washer is out of order.

M: Have you thought about calling John?

精析 该题的问题和选项显示出这段对话涉及建议。学生应熟悉常见的提建议的正式与非正式的句型。这段对话中使用了“Have you thought about...”这一非正式句型。

答案 B

【例 2】

Did the lady offer any job to the man?

A. Yes, she did.

B. Yes, she did. But the man refused.

C. No, she didn't.

录音稿:

M: Is there any chance of my having a job in your company?

W: I'm afraid that you basically cannot, why not try another place to see the boss?

精析 在这一题中,女方用比较委婉的方式拒绝了男方的请求,并建议他去其他地方找工作。所以这一题如果抓住了关键字“afraid”和“why not”,问题就迎刃而解了。

常用日常交际用语在听力测试中所占分值较大,这是因为听力测试的材料主要是有关日常生活内容的会话,所以考生应熟练掌握日常交际用语,尤其要注意不同的答语。

答案 C

【例 3】

What does the woman mean?

A. The man should watch TV.

B. The man should do his homework.

C. The man should put things off.

录音稿:

M: I will do my homework after I finish this TV program.

W: You always put things off until the last minute. Why don't you do it earlier?

精析 从这道题的问题和选项中的“should”一词可预测

这道题可能与建议有关。因此在听录音时要注意捕捉建议。

答案 B

(9) 因果关系

涉及因果关系的对话主要有两种情况：先结果、后原因；或先原因、后结果。一般说来，涉及因果关系的题的重点在原因上，因此要特别注意对话中后者的答语。

此类试题的特点是：某种原因导致某种结果；或某种结果是由某种原因造成的。解题的关键在第二个人说的原因上。一般规律是正确的答案往往是与原句意思一致的选择项，而且，该选择项用的一般不是同样的词汇和结构，而是原句词汇的同义词(组)。因果关系通常由下列几种形式来表示：

①用疑问代词 *what*，疑问副词 *why*

②用连接词 *because*, *so*, *for*, *since*, *and*, *now that*, *so that*..., *such*... *that*...

③用介词或短语介词 *because of*(+原因), *due to*(+原因), *thanks to*(+原因), *owing to*, *on account of*, *for*(+原因), *as a result of*(+原因)

④用动词词组 *cause*(+结果, 导致), *produce*

从语言形式上看，这类题的问题的形式常见的有：*Why...? What is the reason/cause...? What causes...?* 等。在对话或选项中常出现的表示原因或结果的词或词组有：*because*, *since*, *due to*, *owing to*, *on account of*, *now that*, *therefore*, *as a result*, *so that*, *consequently* 等。

做此类题时，先通过问题和选项预测，在听的过程中要注意表因果关系的表示法、习惯用语、虚拟语气及分词的时态和语态，如：用 *-ing* 形式表示原因，用 *-ed* 形式表示结果。

【例 1】

Why won't the man get on this bus?

A. It's out of service.

B. It has a broken door.

C. It's going in the wrong direction.

录音稿：

M: Is this Bus 13? I want to go to the hospital.

W: Yes, this is Bus 13, but it doesn't go to the hospital.

You'll have to go across the street and take No. 30 from there.

精析 在此例中，女士虽然是做出了肯定的回答，但她接着说 13 路车不去医院。所以我们可以推断答案为 C。

我们在听这类题目时不应只注意回答是肯定还是否定，更应该注意在 *yes* 或 *no* 之后他(或她)所做的进一步解释。做这种类型的题目，我们应该好好品味录音原文，切忌对内容不甚了解，又把问题丢在一边，片面追求对话和答案选项里个别词语的一致，盲目作答。

答案 C

【例 2】

Why didn't the man watch the football game?

A. Because he didn't know there was a game.

B. Because he preferred the movie on channel 8.

C. Because his wife didn't like football games.

录音稿：

W: Did you watch the game last night?

M: I was planning to, but Mary was watching a movie on channel 8. So I watched it with her. You know her. She can never stand football.

精析 这是一道典型的考查因果关系的题，这从问题和选项的形式可以看出。这段对话中的关键词语是“*was planning to*”，“*but*”，“*so*”和“*never stand*”，抓住了这几个词语，因果关系就出来了。如果学生没有听清“*planning*”和“*stand*”这两个词或一时不明白它们所表达的意思，从动词时态“*was -ing*”，连词“*but*”和“*so*”及否定词“*never*”等几方面，将语法和语义所传达的信息综合起来也可进行推测。

答案 C

【例 3】

What reason was given for Jane's not teaching?

A. She was tired of teaching.

B. The school is too hot.

C. She was not employed to work this term.

录音稿：

M: Mary, why isn't Jane teaching here this term?

W: She can't. She was fired.

精析 本题中第二个人说出了 Jane 不继续任教的原因。值得注意的是答案中出现一个干扰选项 A: *tired* 和 *fired* 读音相近，含义似乎也合乎情理。

在对话中一方会提到某一事件，另一方则会提到导致这一事件的原因或者由这一事件所导致的结果。这类题目通常由第一个人用 *why*, *what* 来问对方某一事件发生的原因，第二个人做出回答、解释。而第二个人的回答中往往会现转折连词“*but*”，其后的内容往往就是原因。

答案 C

2. 多层对话

多层对话出现在听力测试题的第二节中，其特点是信息内容较多，交际功能不像单项对话那样明显、单一。听多层对话时，我们可以根据设问内容确定对话情景和主题，对话发生在什么场合，双方是什么关系。第一遍先解决容易解答的问题，由易到难，各个击破。

【例 1】听下面一段对话，回答 1~3 题：

1. What can the man be?

A. A firefighter. B. A bodyguard. C. A policeman.

2. What happened to the man?

A. He had been burnt.

B. He had fallen off a tall tree.

C. He had breathed in much smoke.

3. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

A. Mother and son.

B. Wife and husband.

C. Friends.

录音稿：

W: Oh, Jim. What happened to you?

M: It isn't anything serious.

W: It is serious enough for you to be in the hospital.

M: Just a little too much smoke. I'll be back home this evening.

W: How did it happen?

M: I had to get into a house that was on fire. There was still someone inside.

W: Did you get him out?

M: It was a little girl. Yes, I got her out.

W: But there was a lot of smoke?

M: Yes, a lot. I had some trouble breathing, so they sent me here just for the doctors to look at me.

W: And now you'll tell me that it's all part of the job.

M: Well, it is. You shouldn't worry all the time.

W: But I do. I hope you'll give up the work.

M: Give up? No, not because of a little smoke. I'm really all right.

精析 浏览问题和答案选项后,我们可以先把听力重点放在这个男人的职业和发生的事件上。带着这些问题在对话录音中找答案,对话的开头女方问男方发生了什么事情,这时我们要更加集中精力听,听到“Just a little too much smoke”的时候,第2题也就解决了,正确答案为C。接着我们会着重听为什么会这样,下面的对话明显把男方救火的事情描述了出来,而从女方的口中知道救火是男方的工作,这样第1题也迎刃而解了,正确答案为A。最后我们需要搜索与这两人关系有关的词语,由“I'll be back home this evening”这句话可以把选项C排除,再从“I hope you'll give up the work”和他们之间的对话语气可确定他们之间的关系是选项B。

答案 A C B

【例2】听下面一段对话,回答1~3题:

1. Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a hospital. C. At the office.
2. The woman gets a pain in stomach _____.
A. about an hour after she has eaten.
B. about an hour before she has eaten.
C. just when she begins to eat.
3. What can you conclude about the woman's husband from this conversation?
A. He eats very quickly.
B. He doesn't eat as quickly as his wife.
C. He sometimes eats more slowly than his wife.

录音稿:

M: Hello, Mrs Thomas. What can I do for you?

W: Well, I've been having bad stomach pains lately, doctor.

M: Oh I'm sorry to hear that. How long have you been having them?

W: Just in the last few weeks. I get a very sharp pain about an hour after I've eaten.

M: I see. Do you get this after every meal?

W: Let me think. No, it's usually in the afternoons, after

lunch.

M: Well, what do you have for lunch?

W: Oh, I mostly just have a quick hamburger and rush back to the office. We're very busy at the moment.

M: Well, I don't think it's anything serious. Maybe you eat too quickly. It's bad for your health.

W: My husband is always telling me that.

M: Anyway, I'll give you something for it and we'll see what happens. Take the medicine three times a day.

W: After meals or before?

M: After eating.

W: Thank you, doctor.

M: You're welcome.

精析 第1题:对话中出现了“医生”,“胃疼”,“服药”等关键词,故知答案为B。

第2题:女士对话中说,她每天吃完午饭大约一小时后胃部剧烈疼痛。故知答案为A。

第3题:女士对医生说,她丈夫总是告诉她吃饭别太快了。故知答案为B。

答案 B A B

3. 独白

(1) 日常生活篇

这种题材属于一般知识,例如地区特征、气候变化、名胜古迹、节日来历、机构设施、历史事件。其内容熔知识性和趣味性于一炉,主要交际功能显然是告知。这类文章采用归纳的方法,从具体的事实细节谈起,主题句置于段落的最后。材料中提到的事实、原因、时间、地点等细节常常会出现在答案选项中,与设问有关系。

【例1】听下面一段材料,回答1~3题:

1. What kinds of climate does the United States have?
A. The climate remains the same all over the country.
B. The climate is different, depending on the area.
C. The climate is very pleasant all the year round.
2. What is the climate in the eastern part?
A. It is cold in winter and hot in summer.
B. It is warm in winter and comfortably cool in summer.
C. It is warm in winter and unpleasantly hot in summer.
3. How do people in the cold parts of the United States get their fresh fruits and vegetables in winter?
A. They grow them in the sunhouses.
B. They get them from abroad.
C. They get them by trucks, trains and planes.

录音稿:

The United States has many different kinds of climate. On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter, but the north central states have a very different kind of climate. In those states, people wear light clothing during the summer, and they need heavy wool or fur clothing in winter.

In the eastern part of the United States, summer tem-

temperatures are very different from winter temperature. Summers are usually hot and winters are usually cold. Spring temperatures are comfortably warm, and fall temperatures are pleasantly cool.

Years ago, people in cold parts of the United States did not often get fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the winter. Today, however, trucks, trains and even planes carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States. In this way, "Americans send their climates" to people in other states.

精析 根据书面问题及答案选项内容,在听录音之前,我们可以预测这是一篇讲述美国各地区气候特征的常识类短文。还可确定听录音的重点为美国各地区的气候是不同还是基本相同;东部地区的气候特点以及寒冷地区如何解决新鲜水果和蔬菜问题。三个问题中重点问题则是东部地区气候特点。听录音时一开始出现中心句 The United States has many different kinds of climate, 即可确定第1小题答案为B。录音材料第二段首句 In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures... 告诉我们本段内容与第2小题有关,听到 summer temperatures are usually hot and winters are usually cold, 即可知A为正确答案。第三段内容显然与第3小题有关,当听到 Today, however, trucks, trains and even planes... 本题作答就不难了。在听第二遍录音时只需对上述各答案进行检查和确认。

答案 B A C

【例2】听下面一段材料,回答1~4题:

1. What is the topic of the talk?
A. Table manners.
B. How to live abroad.
C. Ways of eating.
2. Which of the following is considered bad in Britain when you're eating?
A. Use a bowl to have liquid food.
B. Lift the bowl for more food.
C. Drink directly from the bowl.
3. According to the speaker, in which country is it all right to make a noise while eating?
A. Britain. B. Japan. C. Mexico.
4. What advice does the speaker give to people visiting a foreign country?
A. Follow the example of the people there.
B. Ask people for advice before you go to a meal.
C. Do as you do at home.

录音稿:

Today I'm going to tell you something about table manners in different countries. I think you already know that people in different countries have different ways of doing things. Something that is rude in one country may well be quite polite in another. For example, In Britain you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having some liquid

food. And in Japan you needn't worry about making a noise when you drink it. It shows that you are enjoying it. But that is considered bad manners in Britain.

In Britain we try not to put our hands on the table at all during a meal. In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table throughout a meal. But it is in the Arab countries that we really must be careful with our hands. You see, in Arab countries you mustn't eat with your left hand. This is considered to be very impolite. So, what should you do if you visit another country? Well, you needn't worry. You can ask the native people there to help you or just watch carefully and try to do as they do, not as you do at home.

精析 第1题:文章首句就回答了这个问题,作者说他今天打算谈有关不同国家餐桌上的不同礼仪。故答案为A。

第2题:文章谈到,在英国,你不准端起碗直接将流质食物倒进口里。故知答案为C。

第3题:文章谈到,在日本,你不必担心饮用食物发出响声,那表明你正在享用美食。故知答案为B。

第4题:文章最后谈到,当你到另一个国家参观、访问时你既可以向当地人请教,也可仔细观察,然后尽力模仿他们,切莫像在自己家里为所欲为。故知答案为A。

答案 A C B A

(2) 社会科教篇

科普类独白是用通俗易懂的语言,介绍自然科学领域里的新发明、新发现、新技术及其应用。

范围:农、工、林、牧、医药、体育、天文、地理、计算机、航天等一切有关自然科技的方方面面。

特点:1. 多为说明文。这类文章的写作目的是把自然科学领域里的新观察、新发明、新技术等介绍给大众,所以在内容上,涉及科技的各个方面,要求听者有一定的知识面。

2. 在结构上比较严谨,常使用被动语态。论点、论据准确、严密。

3. 在语言形式上常常使用小词、短词(指单音节词)。语言通俗易懂,但也有一定量的科技词汇和术语。

4. 在信息传达上,信息量大,有一定的冗余信息。

5. 在提问形式上,客观性的细节问题与主观性的逻辑推理、综合归纳问题基本相等。

【例1】听下面一段材料,回答1~3题:

1. What do we know about the speaker?
A. He has been ill.
B. He is a doctor.
C. He is a medical student.
2. How long does a cold usually last?
A. About a week.
B. More than ten days.
C. About two weeks.
3. What treatment seems to be effective to the speaker's wife?
A. Swimming.

B. Drinking whiskey.

C. Taking medicine.

录音稿:

I've been in bed because I've had the flu. Flu is another name for influenza. It's a very uncomfortable disease. The patient usually has a high fever, bad headaches, and aches in the shoulders, back, arms, and legs. Sometimes there are also stomachaches and other stomach problems. You have to stay in bed. But that's no problem because you really don't want to do anything else. The disease is not usually too dangerous, but older people and babies must be careful. Not many people have died from the flu lately, but in 1918 there was a terrible outbreak and millions of people died.

Colds are different from the flu. The temperature is lower, and you don't have as many aches and pains. Sometimes if you are already weak because of a bad cold, you can also get influenza. It usually lasts from three to ten days.

People use many different kinds of treatments for colds and the flu. They sleep a lot, take hot baths, drink tea with lemon, hot milk, and even whiskey. When my wife had a cold in the middle of winter, she jumped into a swimming pool and the next day she said she felt better. My brother drank a bottle of whiskey, but that treatment was a failure. The next day he had an awful headache — and he still had his cold. There is really no special treatment for colds. A friend of mine, who is a doctor, always says, "A cold lasts for a week with treatment and seven days without it."

精析 第1题:文章一开始,作者就交待了他因得了流感而卧病在床。故知答案为A。

第2题:文章最后一句谈到,作者的一位朋友是一位医生,他总是说,一旦患感冒,就是治疗也得一周,过了一周就没事了。故知答案为A。

第3题:作者说,他的妻子在正逢冬季的时候患了感冒,她跳进游泳池游泳,第二天她就说感觉好多了。故知答案为A。

答案 A A A

【例2】听下面一段材料,回答1~4题:

1. What did the 19th century scientists think?
 - A. Different part of the brain functions differently.
 - B. It is not easy to say what each part of the brain does.
 - C. The way the brain works is not so simple as people may think.
2. How many chemical changes take place in the brain?
 - A. 10,000 every second.
 - B. 6,000,000 every minute.
 - C. 100,000 every hour.
3. How can the brain keep its power?
 - A. To increase the amount of research done on the brain.
 - B. To say exactly what each part of the brain does.
 - C. To give the brain plenty of exercise.

4. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. We can remember everything that happens to us.
- B. The power of one's brain gets weaker as one grows older.
- C. We should use our brain less so that it can work better.

录音稿:

During the 19th century scientists thought that each part of the brain does a different job. But modern research has found out that this is not so, for it is easy to say exactly what each part of the brain does. In the past fifty years there has been a great increase in the amount of research done on the brain. Scientists have discovered that the way the brain works is not so simple as people may think. Chemists tell us that 100,000 chemical changes take place in the brain every second. Some recent researches also suggest that we can remember everything that happens to us. We may not be able to think back the things we've heard and seen, but it is all kept there in the storehouse of the human mind. Earlier scientists thought that power of one's brain got weaker and weaker as one grew older. But it is now thought that that is not true. As long as the brain is given plenty of exercise it keeps its power. It has been proved that an old person who has always been active in the mind has a quicker mind than a young person who has only done physical work without using much of his brain. It is now thought that the more work we give our brains, the more work they are able to do.

精析 第1题:文章首句就谈到,在19世纪,科学家们认为人的大脑每一部分都有不同的分工。故知答案为A。

第2题:文章谈到,科学家们发现,在人脑里每秒发生了10万次化学变化。则每分钟发生了 $100,000 \times 60 = 6,000,000$ 次变化。故知答案为B。

第3题:文章谈到,只要人脑保持足够的练习,它将始终保持敏捷的思维。故知答案为C。

第4题:文章谈到,最近科学研究发现,人们能够记住发生他们身上的所有事情。人们有可能一下回忆不起来他们所听到的或看到的事物,但这些事物都储存在大脑的储存器里。故知答案为A。

答案 A B C A

【例3】听下面一段材料,回答1~4题:

1. The huge mirror would _____.
 - A. stand 60 miles in height (高度)
 - B. be 60 miles from side to side
 - C. cover 60 miles of the earth
 - D. be 60 miles above the earth
2. The mirror would be used to _____.
 - A. reflect (反射) sunlight
 - B. absorb (吸收) sunlight
 - C. see what the earth looks like
 - D. see how clouds move
3. The strong light from the mirror could possibly _____.